I. <u>Purposes and Limitations</u>

- 1.1 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Protective Order.
- 1.2 Good Cause Statement: Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 26(c)(1)(G) permits the grant of a protective order upon a showing of good cause. The Parties respectfully believe that good cause exists to enter the instant Protective Order to protect confidential, proprietary or private information from public disclosure. The confidential, proprietary or private information at issue includes information and data that could be used by actual or potential competitors to gain an improper and unlawful competitive advantage in the marketplace. Both parties wish to maintain as confidential business information such information as sales data, customer lists, cost-of-goods sold, pricing, manufacturing agreements, license agreements, information and materials that qualify as trade secrets under California Civil Code § 3426.1, and other, similar information that must necessarily be protected from disclosure to opposing parties and/or other competitors in the market, so as to avoid significant competitive harm.

Resolution of liability issues and the associated damages analysis necessarily requires evidence of sales information, cost information, any marketing information or research, and customer lists, at a minimum, to be disclosed, at minimum, to opposing counsel. This Protective Order is geared towards allowing resolution of the factual and legal issues without imposing undue competitive harm on the parties.

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BASED ON THE FOREGOING, THE PARTIES HEREBY STIPULATE AND AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

II. <u>Definitions</u>

- 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.
- 2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and include, but are not necessarily limited to, sales data, customer lists, cost-of-goods sold, pricing, market research, and manufacturing agreements, licensing agreements, and other similar information. It is noted that some of this information may be sufficiently sensitive that it might be designated pursuant to Section 2.7 below.
- 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and In House Counsel for the parties (as well as their support staff).
- 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.
- 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor.

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- "CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or 2.7 Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means. Such information and items include, but are not necessarily limited to, sales data, customer lists, cost-of-goods sold, pricing, market research, and manufacturing agreements, licensing agreements, information and materials that qualify as trade secrets under California Civil Code § 3426.1, and other similar information and items.
- Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.
- 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party, and, additionally, Clark D. Gross, Esq. and the Law Office of Clark D. Gross for Quasar and Cinelease; and David L. Hoffman, Esq. and Hoffman Patent Group for Colt.
- 2.10 In House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action.
- 2.11 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, attorneys and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).
- 2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.
- 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

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- 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," or as "CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" pursuant to the terms of paragraphs 2.2 and 2.7 above.
- 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

III. Scope

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

IV. <u>Duration</u>

4.1 Confidential Designations at Trial: The parties understand that the Court presumptively does not allow for confidentiality designations to be maintained at trial. Should either of the parties believe that any of the information or items disclosed in this action that have been designated by either party as

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CONFIDENTIAL or CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY requires that such level of protection be maintained at trial, the parties will separately apply to the Court for such relief sufficiently in advance of trial to allow for a motion to be filed, if necessary, and a hearing and order on such motion to occur. Any such request to maintain any information or items as CONFIDENTIAL or CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY for trial shall specifically identify and enumerate the information or item(s) sought to be so protected at trial, and specifically articulate the need to maintain such information or item(s) as CONFIDENTIAL or CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY at trial.

4.2 Confidential Designations after Final Disposition: Subject to Section 4.1, even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

V. <u>Designating Protected Material</u>

5.1 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of Section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" to each page that contains protected material.

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY") to each page that contains Protected Material.

(b) With respect to deposition testimony or other pretrial testimony, in the case of depositions or other pre-trial testimony, designation of the portion of the transcript (including exhibits) which contains Confidential Discovery Material shall be made (i) by a statement on the record at the time of such disclosure by counsel for the deponent that such testimony is CONFIDENTIAL or CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY, or (ii) by written notice, sent by counsel for the deponent to all counsel for all Parties on or before the end of the thirty (30) days after receiving a copy of the transcript thereof. All deposition transcripts prepared in the action shall be deemed to be CONFIDENTIAL -ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY in their entirety until the end of thirty (30) days after their receipt by counsel for the producing Party. Thereafter, only those portions of the deposition transcripts prepared in the action which have been designated by the producing

Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements.

- (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 5.2 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

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VI. Challenging Confidentiality Designations

- 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.
- 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.
- 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the

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parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

Access To and Use of Protected Material

Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is 7.1 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of Section 13 below (Final Disposition).

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Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

- Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. 7.2 Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:
- (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record and In House Counsel in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record and In House Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation so long as Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record and In House Counsel of record have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;
- (b) the officers, directors, and employees of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
- (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - (d) the court and its personnel;
 - (e) court reporters and their staff;
- (f) professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
- (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the Court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to

depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Protective Order.

- (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.
- 7.3 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" only to:
- (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation so long as Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record has signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;
- (b) Outside experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, and (2) who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - (c) the court and its personnel;
 - (d) court reporters and their staff;
- (e) professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A); and
- (e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

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VIII. Protected Material Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" that Party must:

- (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Protective Order; and
- (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or " CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material -- and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

IX. A Non-Party's Protected Material Sought to be Produced in this Litigation

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "

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CONFIDENTIAL -- ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

- In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:
 - promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-1. Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;
 - 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
 - 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.
- If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this (c) court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

X. Unauthorized Disclosure of Protected Material

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

XI. <u>Inadvertent Production of Privileged or Otherwise Protected Material</u>

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the protective order entered by this Court.

XII. Miscellaneous

- 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.
- 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in

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this Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Local Rule 5.3. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Local Rule 5.3, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Local Rule 5.3 is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Local Rule 5.3 unless otherwise instructed by the Court.

XIII. **Final Disposition**

Within sixty (60) days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain

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an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (Duration).

Date: <u>January 19, 2017</u>

John E. McDermott
United States Magistrate Judge

Respectfully submitted,

CISLO & THOMAS LLP

By: <u>/s/Kelly W. Cunningham</u>
Kelly W. Cunningham, Esq.
C. Wook Pak, Esq.

Attorneys for Plaintiff
Colt International Clothing, Inc.

Date: January 19, 2017

BARANOV & WITTENBERG LLP

By: <u>/s/Michael M. Baranov</u> Michael M. Baranov, Esq.

Attorneys for Defendants Quasar Science LLC and Cinelease, Inc.

Date: January 19, 2017

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EXHIBIT A

AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY PROTECTIVE ORDER

, have read and fully understand the Stipulated Protective Order (the "Order") in the case entitled, Colt International Clothing, Inc. v. Quasar Science LLC et al., United States District Court for the Central District of California, Case No. 2:16-CV-03040 AB (JEMx) (the "Lawsuit"). I agree to comply with and be bound by the Order and by such other orders as the Court may make regarding discovery of Confidential Information, as defined in the Order. I agree that I will not disclose, either directly or indirectly, any Confidential Information, or information designated as CONFIDENTIAL or CONFIDENTIAL -ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY as defined in the Order, or the contents thereof, to any person or in any manner not specifically authorized by the Order. I agree that I will not copy or use any such designated information except solely for the purposes of the Lawsuit and I will return any Confidential Information and any information designated as CONFIDENTIAL or CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY and all copies thereof within sixty days of the termination or the final disposition of the Lawsuit as set forth in the Order. I agree that I will not distribute copies of, or provide access to, any Confidential Information, or information /// /// /// ///

designated as CONFIDENTIAL or CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY to any person, either directly or indirectly, except as set forth in the Order. I hereby consent to the jurisdiction of this Court for the purposes of enforcing this Order.